

tween the umbilical area and the stronger thread into three equal parts. Aperture very broadly oval, posterior angle very obtuse; outer lip thin, showing the external sculpture within; columella very slender, slightly twisted and very slightly revolute, provided with a very weak fold, which is scarcely discernible in the aperture, but becomes apparent when the pillar is exposed by grinding; parietal wall glazed with a light callus.

Specimens were found in the Danvers River, on a mud flat between tides, most of which are in the Winkley collection, and seven in the U. S. National Museum, cat. No. 208067. The one figured has  $5\frac{1}{2}$  whorls and measures, length 2.15 mm., diameter 0.8 mm.

---

#### NEW HELICINA AND STROBILOPS FROM FLORIDA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

---

Several years ago Mr. G. H. Clapp called my attention to a form of *Helicina* differing in several respects from *H. orbiculata* Say, the specimens having been received from Mr. C. T. Simpson, who collected them at Lemon City, Florida. At about the same time Mr. Vanatta encountered the form in material from Lee Co., Fla., collected by Mr. C. B. Moore. He subsequently published a list of these shells (NAUTILUS for January, 1908, pp. 99-104), mentioning the form in question as *Helicina orbiculata* var. *clappi* Pils. MSS. No description has been published.

*Helicina orbiculata* was described from the mouth of the St. John's River. The types, four specimens, are still preserved with Say's label. They are globose, very pale greenish-white, and measure from alt. 6, diam. 6.8 mm., to alt. 6.3, diam. 7.7 mm. There is a distinct tooth at the junction of the columellar and basal lips. The periphery is well rounded.

In the St. John's River valley, away from the coast, and where calcareous material is almost wanting in the soil, there is a small race of *orbiculata*, measuring, alt. 5.5, diam. 6.8 mm., to alt. 4.5, diam. 5.1 mm.

*H. orbiculata* extends from Florida and Georgia west to Tennessee and western Louisiana. West and southwest of this it is entirely replaced by *H. orbiculata tropica* 'Jan.' Pfr., distinguished by its heavier shell and very thick lip.

*HELICINA ORBICULATA CLAPPI*, n. subsp.

The shell is less globose than *orbiculata*, tending to a more trochiform shape, the last whorl being very obtusely subangular at the periphery. The outer lip is more broadly expanded, thin, and there is only a weak angle or none at the junction of columella and basal lip. The color is white, very pale citrine, white with two red bands, or uniform red, the lip and apex pale.

Alt. 8, diam. 9 mm.

Alt. 7, diam. 8 mm.

Alt. 6.1, diam. 7.3 mm.

Distribution: Southern Florida, Dade, Lee and Monroe counties; types from Miami, Dade Co., collected by S. N. Rhoads and H. A. Pilsbry, 1899. On the east coast *H. o. clappi* extends as far north as Palm Beach (Pilsbry, 1899); on the west coast to Evans' Plantation on the Manatee River (C. T. Simpson).

*Key to Subspecies of H. orbiculata.*

- a. Last whorl globose, periphery well rounded; a distinct tooth or angle at base of the columella.
  - b. Lip thin or not much thickened, *H. orbiculata*.
  - bb. Lip much thickened, *H. o. tropica*.
- aa. Last whorl very obtusely subangular, the shape approaching trochiform; no distinct tooth at base of the columella, *H. o. clappi*.

*STROBILOPS FLORIDANUS*, n. sp.

The shell is conic with convex outlines, almost dome-shaped; the periphery only weakly angular, the base convex; rather solid; brown, the summit whitish-corneous. Whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , the first two smooth, the rest sculptured with narrow, rather widely separated ribs (about 30 on the last whorl). These ribs continue on the base, which is radially ribbed. Aperture semilunar, the peristome thick, narrowly reflexed, brown or whitish; parietal callus rather thick at the edge. Parietal lamella emerging to the edge of the callus, fully a whorl long. Infraparietal lamella scarcely emerging, penetrating as far inward as the parietal lamella. The inner half of this lamella and the parietal is nodose, the nodes minutely asperate. Interparietal lamella very low, about a half whorl long, nodose, penetrating as deeply as the parietal lamella. There is one axial lamella and four basal plicæ,

